NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

'All business or news letters and telegraphic de must be addressed New York HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

cted communications will not be returned. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five caure per copy. Annual subscription price:-

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATHE, Broadway, corner WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—Nonsby's Daughten, or The Bat

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- DAVID COPPERFIELD ROWERY THEATRE, BOWERT.-GRAND TOURNAMENT-

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery .- The BANVARD'S NEW YORK MUSEUM, Broadway and autieth streets. The BEAR and THE MAIDEN DAY AFTE

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELLS, 720 Broadway, oppo-site the New York Hotel.—IN Their Songs, Dances, Rocentreutries, Burlesques, &c.—Midnight—Pictures of

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner of Broad-way and Twenty third street.—Ermiorian Sonos, Ballads, Dancing, Burlesques, &c.—Lo The Poor Indian. BEN COTTON AND SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS, Fitth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—IN THEIR NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BALLETS AND HURLESQUES—THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

PONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWET, -COMMINISTRESS, BULLST DIVERSIONS, AC.-A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway ARERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.

LET, FARCE, PANTONINE, BUILLESQUES, ETHIOPIAHIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—THE ZANFRETI

OUTS.—MEDINA.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Evitopia:

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-HEAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PRODST-THE WASHINGTON TWISS-WOMERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE AND ART LASTURES DAILY. OPEN FROM 8 A. M. III ID F. M.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT T TERRACE GARDEN, Third avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty mth streets, at 8 o'Clock.

New York, Sunday, August 4, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated ye Napoleon will remain three days in Vienna. Marqui Moustier, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of France, wil accompany the Emperor during his visit to Francis

Greece is in active preparation for war, and it is said that the King will commence hostilities against Turkey by the lat of September, should the action of the Porto against the Christians in Candia not be then terminated. Consols were at 94% for money in London. Five tweaties were at 72 15-16 in London. In the Liverpoo cotton market middling uplands was at 10%d. at the pening. Breadstuffs easy. Provisions without marke

By the steamships America and Cimbria at this port sorday and this morning, we have interesting mail de ils of our cable despatches to the 24th of July

Our flies by the America announce that the Atlantic cable of 1866 was broken suddenly on the 20th of July, about fifty miles from Heart's Content, N. The chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company reports the fact to the London Times in a no we publish to-day. This is the first news we have had of this the second accident to the wire.

MISCRILANEOUS.

Our letter from Orizaba, Mexico, is dated July 18, and Juarez along the route to Mexico city. The people man'fested the greatest enthusiasm at sight of the wife of their President, and speech making, banners, arche and banquets were the rule in the towns and citles through which she passed. Juarez himself was universally respected, and will undoubtedly be the enanimo choice for the next President. Advices by way of Ha peche, not having yet been tried. The Etizabeth wa still at Vera Cruz awaiting the arrival of Maximillan's States had taken down their flags, not being recognized by the government. Don Jose Lacunza, Maximilian's Prime Minister, had arrived at Pensacola in the Tacony Nothing further had been heard of the missing portion of the crew of the Ciudad Condat.

Our correspondence from Saint Domingo states that Cabral had failen into distavor among the people by his actions since his return from the tour of his dot Conferences for the basis of a treaty between Hayti and Saint Domingo had commenced. In Hayti Salnave was still in office as Executive and Protector. The national Assembly was occupied in modifying the old constitu-tion. A decree had been issued against Geffrard, giving his confiscated property in charge of citizens until dis News from Laguayra, Venezuela, to the 9th of July

has been received. The reported conspiracy in the in-terest of Mosquera, of Colombia, is confirmed. The President of Gusyana was also connected with it, and the object was the restoration of the Colombian Confederacy. Several arrests were made. The mining business

Our letters from Havana are dated July 27. The flects of the crisis in money matters and the exorbitant taxation recently imposed by government are being severely felt. Many shops are closed and many houses re to let. The passport system was still enforced no withstanding the royal decree of May 14. The arrival of the Narva and her movements relative to the laying of be Gulf cable are confirmed

The order for the removal of General Sheridan is ready tion, it is said. The reasons for his removal for publication, it is said. The reasons for his removal are stated in the order to be that he is an impediment in the way of reconstruction. General Hancock is to be nasigned to the command in his stead. The order, it is further stated, would have further stated, would have been usued some days ago but for a lack of backbone on the part of some of the President's supporters, and the rumored defection of another member of his Cabinet, who has suddenly seen reason to oppose the anti-Sheridan policy. The project of helding a council with the Southern commanders in person in Washington has been postponed for the present in consequence of tion regarding Sheridan.

laints have been received at the Attorney Gencompanies have been received the commandant at witnington, N. C., has obstructed the cerving of processes issued by Chief Justice Chase during his holding of court in the State. The Attorney General awaits report from General Sickles before rendering an opinion

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, discus on the organization of the Legislature was resumed in Committee of the Whole, the distribution of Senatorial districts being the main topic under consideration. It was announced that the committee would, if possible, reach a vote on Tuesday next, and the Convention ad-

journed until Monday.

The United States steamer Ressca has arrived at San Francisco with yollow fever on board, eighteen deaths having occurred on the voyage from Panama. Sixteen cases are reported on her at present. The disease is conflast entirely to the crew, not a slight case having

ong the officers. evidence on behalf of the United States in a suit against the ex revel Jacob Thompeye, and others, instituted

in the Chancery Court at Toronto, to recover the rebel privateer Georgian, which was intended by Thompson

date on the lakes during the late war. in the Surratt trial yesterday Mr. Pierrepont com menced his address to the jury on behalf of the prosecution. He will continue on Monday and his argument will probably occupy several days in delivery.

General Rousseau is on his way to Washington to con-sult with the Russian Commissioners regarding the trans-

Hudson City is in the dark, owing to the stoppage o the flow of gas by the city fathers for want of

hey to troops, armed and equipped, took part in a radi-cal procession in Prattaville, Ala., yesterday.

Forty deaths from cholers occurred in Memphis during

onte were strong. Gold was firm and closed at

not the usual amount of business consummated in com-mercial circles yesterday, the markets being exceedingly quiet, though in some there was a fair degree of anima-tion. There were but few important changes in values Groceries were dull, but steady; cotion was in good de-mand and higher. On 'Change flour continued irregu-lar; low grades' were steady, while high grades parand 150, a 25c. lower, and in some cases 50c. Wheat, corn and oats were quiet, but steady. Pork was in fair demand, but at lower prices. Beef remained firm. Lard was dull and heavy. Freights were dull and nominal. Petroleum was steady on the spot, but 1c. ower for future delivery with but little demand. Naval

The Party Press on the Tennessee Election-The Negro Vote.

The results and developments of the Tennes see election are well calculated to astonish and perplex the managing politicians and newspaper organs of both the great political parties of the day. Our democratic contemporaries of this city know not what to think or what to say of this great event in Tennessee, although its meaning is so clear and boldly defined that he who runs may read it. The Brooks Brothers, of the Express, sticking like wax to their latest faith of the copperhead creed, are in a towering passion, and flame away, in their real old Southern fire-eating style, against the despotism, the tyranny and the Brownlow usurpations of despotic power, which have made this Tennessee election an outrage, a mockery and a farce. The usually loquacious and long-winded Mantilini of the World is struck dumb, positively dumb-yea, dumb as an oyster-for he has not yet opened his mouth on this mournfully suggestive Tennessee election.

On the other hand, the Times, which is astride the republican fence one day, on the left hand side the next day, and on the right hand side the day after, and frequently on the fence and on both sides in the same act of ground and lofty tumbling, thinks "that the triumph of the Brownlow faction proves only the success with which it has manipulated the registration of voters;" that "as an indication of State feeling or policy it amounts to nothing;" and pompously asks, " With four-fifths of the whites disfranchised, and with the registration altogether in the hands of Brownlow and his men, what signifies the vote of Thursday last?" Greeley, who, when the occasion suits him, can see through the hole of a millstone, answers this question in the passing remark that "the result of this election means the triumph of the republican party in the South."

This is the perplexing feature of the case to our copperhead contemporaries. Throughout the war, and ever since the war, their game has been to recover to the Northern rump of the old democratic party its old Southern balance of power, and, like desperate gamblers, they have played for these stakes until they have lost everything in capital or credit they could command. They have ruined themselves, they have ruined President Johnson, and now they cannot fail to see in this Tennessee election that they have turned over the South into the hands of the Medes and Persians. Hence len silence of Monsieur Mantilini, and bence. too, as a tight rope walker with his balancepole, the pooh-poohing of the dignified little philosopher who has slipped on the editorial jacket of Greeley's "little villain."

The essential point which all these partisan critics ignore in this Tennessee election is the negro vote. It matters nothing, looking to this negro vote, whether four-fifths or nine-tenths of the whites were disfranchised. The negroes were allowed the suffrage; they were free to vote as they pleased; and we are assured by intelligent eye-witnesses that the Tennessee conservatives left no stone unturned to gain the support of the negroes, and yet en masse they have gone for Brownlow and the republican ticket. In this thing lies the significant and important fixed fact of this election. The solid vote of the negroes of Tennessee for the republican ticket unmistakably foreshadows the same unbroken front of the blacks in every other Southern State. It has been shown, too, from the registration records of each of the ten outside States that there is but little doubt that with the solid negro vote the republicans will carry them all, from the first jump to the last step in the work of reconstruction.

The Northern democracy, then, looking to the next Presidency, have not a leg left them to stand upon or a peg to hang by, and so the sooner, as a separate party, they are disbanded and reconstructed, the better it will be for them. Nor have the Northern republicans any alternative left them now but equal rights in the way of negro suffrage from Maine to California. And while they are about it they might just as well put in the Indians and Chinese as to postpone their equal claims as citizens. If whites and blacks are made equal, why should the yellow and copper skins be excluded? As the constitution now stands, or will stand with the pending amendment adopted, we are not sure that Sumper is wrong in his theory that Congress has the power over

this subject. In any event, this Tennessee election, in settling the "manifest destiny" of the Southern States, winds up the Northern rump of the old democratic party and whittles down the Presidential issue of 1868 to the narrow point whether General Grant as a candidate will unite or divide the republicans in the election. We think that, from the pressure of public opinion, they will be compelled to unite upon him, as the whigs were coerced to unite upon old Zach Taylor in 1848. We think it probable that Grant in 1868, like Monroe in 1820, will be elected as by general consent. If so, then, as after that fusion of the old parties on Monroe, we shall have the beginning of a new organization of parties, with new leaders and new issues, adapted to the new departure of the Union restored and regenerated on the basis of universal liberty, and adapted also to meet our financial embarrassments

The Sultan and Human Progress. We feel that Galileo must have been wiser

than he meant, when, on rising from his knees before the inquisitors, he could not help muttering, "And yet the world does move." For we have read the report by our special London correspondent of the speech of the Sultan at Guildhall, in London, in which he avows, "I have two objects in view in visiting this and other parts of Europe-one, to see, in these centres of civilization, what still remains to be done in my own country to complete the work which we have begun; the other, to show my desire to establish, not only among my own subjects, but between my people and the other nations of Europe, that feeling of brotherhood which is the foundation of human progress and he glory of our age." Our correspondent is quite right in pronouncing this speech to be, in its manner, its matter and the circumstances of its delivery, one of the most extraordinary ever uttered by an Oriental monarch.

But if we remember that Abdul Aziz Khan selongs rather to what is styled the rationalistic echool of the Montasales, which dates from the eighth or ninth century, than to that of El Ashari, the fether of the later outhodox theoogy, and that he has not only favored European customs, but has even played Henry the Eighth, by secularizing the Mosque lands in Turkey, we shall not, perhaps, be so much surprised at his declaration of sympathy with the spirit of the present age.

It is true that the Koran, the sacred book of the Mohammedan religion, is venerated as the code that regulates all ethical, civil, political, criminal and military concerns of the Moslems, as well as the chief literary treasure of the Arabic language; and that the Soons, or traditions, are scarcely less venerated by most Mos lems, as regulating, conjointly with the Koran, the doctrines, rites and ceremonies of the Mohammedans, and determining the interpretation of the Koran. It is also a popular idea that whatever is not authorized by the Koran is prohibited by it, which would cut off at once all realization of modern ideas; and there fore devout shelks of the Puritan sects of Moslemism have obstinately opposed every modern invention, from the cut of Parisian coats and pantaloons to American steamboats and telegraphs. Nevertheless, Mohammedans who conscientiously abstain from wine be cause it is expressly forbidden by the Koran. just as conscientionsly get drunk on the strong, fiery liquors which do not happen to be prohibited. And surely it will not be impossible for the enlightened Sultan to induce complais aut sheiks to interpret the Koran in such a way as to facilitate his obvious wish to introduce into Turkey the latest improvements of modern civilization.

At the same time-although we rememb that Islamism itself was originally and professedly an improvement on Paganism, on Judaism and on the effete Christianity of the Eastern Church-we cannot abandon our im pression that in entering on the path of human progress at this late period the Sultan is biting his own nose off. We cannot readily see how the fierce religion of the sword can consist with modern ideas of religious liberty, or how a representative essembly can consist with the patriarchal government which led the Sultan's vassal, the Viceroy of Egypt, on one occasion, when he wished to buy the farm of a poor Mussulman who refused to part with the heritance of his fathers, angrily to exclaim, "But I am your father !" and to order the canals to be cut off, so that the lands of his victim became worthless and had to be sold. No; we must hold the speech of the Sultan, noble as seems the spirit which animates it, to be the death knell of Islamism. And curiously as we know ancient systems of error may be adjusted to the later developments of truth, we cannot hope that "the sick man" of the East course to such a desperate remedy as the adop tion of the modern civilization of the West.

The Bohemlan Review of Boston.

When the enterprising firm of Ticknor & Fields became publishers of the North American Review they saw the necessity of having more vitality infused into it than its decorous dulness had previously admitted. They wished to extend its influence somewhat beyond "the vicinity of Boston," which, according to a recent definition, includes the whole of Massachusetts. Accordingly they selected as its editor James Russel Lowell, the successor of the poet Longfellow as a Professor at Harvard University, himself a poet of distinction. His connection with the University, it was thought, would retain for the North American the suffrages of the old togies who had been in the habit of dozing over it all their lives; while the younger generation of the Brahmin class in New England, as well as the public at large, could not fail to be interested by the author of the "Biglow Papers"-those very clever and patriotic pamphlets in verse which have made him known as a sort of poetical Jack Downing. His pen had been sharpcal Jack Downing. His pen had been sharpened, moreover, by his experience as a journaiist of the radical wing of the anti-slavery
party. He soon succeeded in raising the Review from the obscurity into which it had
fallen. But, not content with giving greater
variety and more interest of what the French
call actualité to the pages of the North Americall actualité to the pages of the North American, he panis after the notoriety which is so
often mistaken for fame, and with the advice often mistaken for fame, and with the advice and consent of his brother professors he has invoked the aid of certain anonymous contributors, who are specially hired not to praise Boston-which, to the true Bostonian, is ineffably high above all human praisebut to curse and abuse New York These Bohemian contributors, whose quarterly tirades are redolent of lager beer and tobacco, come down like night upon New York, its society, its press, its Corporation. its judiciary. The ridiculous mistakes which they make in treating of all these topics betray the foreign origin of writers who find that it pays better to do their dirty work here than in London. Their prototypes in Grab street were less lucky than they are. But their blunders remind us of the prayer with which a reverend and witty American reviewer concluded his notice of Harriet Martineau's account of her tour in the United States. The reviewer prayed that it might be long before we should be visited by another such an infliction-a spinster to instruct our wives as to their household duties, a free thinker to preach to our clergy, and a deaf woman to criticise our orators. Our Grub street Bohemians are not half so well qualified as Harriet Martipeau was to exercise censorship over the press, the seciety, the judges and mugistrates of an American of the Jenses

city. The trash with which Mr. Lowell, the responsible editor of the North American, permits them to defile its pages is unworthy of serious reply. It offers but a handful of grain with a bushel of chaff. For the same price, and from the same hands, might be purchased equally violent distribes against the society and insti-tutions of Boston or any other city. Indeed, it need cost nothing for the editor of the North American to learn that many severe things might too truly be said of the morals, or rather what a certain judge used to call the immorals, of Boston and its vicinity, including the clergy, and not excepting the unhappy parson who was lately allowed to resign his seat in the Massachusetts Legislature; that rowdyism may be exhibited as shamelessly by college boys at a regatta as by Bowery b'hoys that corporation "rings within rings" are by no means wholly unknown outside of New York and that in the vast population of this metropo lis, notwithstanding all that may be said against it, there must be more of those righteous ones that save a city and greater product ive energy in business, manufactures, science literature, art and every other sphere of legiti-mate human activity, than in Boston and Cambridge both rolled into one.

Kessuth Turned Up Again

The Atlantic cable brings the news th Louis Kossuth has been chosen, without a dissenting vote, to represent the city of Waitzen as a member of the Hungarian Diet. Now, Kossuth prides himself, like Lamartine in France, as being "a man of 1848," and conse quently, as an extremist, must regard Deak through whose instrumentality the actual reconciliation of the kingdom of Hungary and the Austrian empire has been brought about, with even more bitter hatred than he regards the Austrians themselves. He might, therefore, prove a firebrand in the Hungarian Diet, were it not that he has probably lost all but the memory of his once powerful revolutionary prestige. Included in the recent amnesty to political exiles, he has returned to his native country, and his election as a member of the Diet is rather a compliment to him as having acted a conspicuous part in the past than an earnest of any influence which he is likely to exert as a popular leader in the present.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PATRIOTS OF SCHLESWIG.

The sympathy which has already found expression among many of the nationalities of Europe for the peo-ple of the Danish nation will ere long find a sincere and ple of the Panish nation will are long und a sincere and generous response from the people of this country. Ever alive to the sufferings of any people, and ready to bestow, even with a lavish hand, assistance when help is needed, it is hardly possible that the address of the Scandinavians of the United States will be allowed to Scandinavians of the United States will be allowed to States and the courage and patriotism of the United States and the courage and patriotism of the Danish population of Schleswig. The Prussian government, in refusing to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Prague, by which the division of Schleswig was bound to be decided by a popular vote of its own people, has awakened a feeling of honest indignation throughout nearly the entire of Europe for the sufferings of this courageous people. Debarred from the privilege of choosing their own rulers, subjected to persecution for their loyalty to Denmark, they have been reduced to the necessity of forsaking their own nationality and becoming the vassais of a Power with which they have no sympathy and in whose government they have no confidence. France, through her Corps Legislaiff, has already spoken in their relatify the English people have also given expression to their feelings in the matter; Norway and Sweden speak loudly in denunciation of the act of Prussa, and even a portion of Germany share in an expression on a subject which attracts the attention of the whole civilized world. It is certainly not too much to ask that a people shall be allowed the vote of a choice of country, and when a portion of the Pannsh people desire that this shall be their privilege, a their free and untrammelled vote tinctures highly of an act of unjustifiable usurpation, which cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. The appeal, therefore, of the Scandinavians of the United States in behalf of the sufferings of the patriots of toeir mother country will not fail in meeting with that sympathetic aid from all true lovers of the liberties of this Scandinavian people.

return of the monitor Onondaga, which was reently sold to the French government and started on Europe, has given rise to many rumors e surmise incidentally mentioned in yesstantially correct; but there were other causes prevented her from prosecuting her voyage, From inquiries made on board the monitor herself, and

and the Mercedita, which vessels accompanied her, it appears that the Onondaga really started for sea on Wedneeday morning, the 31st ultime. She weighed anchor at seven o'clock A. M. and left Sandy Hook in tow of the needay morning, the 31st ultimo. She weighed anchor at seven o'clock A. M. and left Sandy Hook in tow of the Mercedita at about eight o'clock A. M. The wind was light and the sea caim, but the weather was generally showery and variable. The rate at which the monitor pursued her way was rather slow, as sie only made about some two and a half miles per hour, the Mercedita being unable to tow her any faster, as she was deeply laden with coal; besides, the tow rope, a sixteen inch hawser, was, it is said, too weighty for the purpose. Against a head wind and sea the Onondaga would not steer at all. She yawed from side to side repeatedly, and at times would be careening along nearly at right angles to the course of the Mercedita. This caused innumerable bights to form in the hawser and diminished the already slow speed of the vessels. On gaining the open sea the water washed clear over the Onondaga, made a clean breach fore and aft, and poured down into her nold. The pumps which are used to fill the belier would not work for six hours, and these for clearing the ship not at all. When the Onondaga had got about sixty miles off Fire Island she made signals of distress to her consort, and after proceeding a few miles further the convoy was stopped. The vessels were these some cighty miles from Sandy Hook, and had been about twenty-nine hours at sea. This was at half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The Onondaga had then two feet water of in her hold, and, the bige pumps not two feet water of in her hold, and, the bige pumps not two riday afternoon. The Onondaga had then two feet water of in her hold, and, the bige pumps not the riday afternoon at four o'clock, as has been aiready orders to wear ship, which he obeyed; and the fleet then returned to New York harbor, which they reached on Friday afternoon at four o'clock, as has been aiready detailed.

The efficiency of her by any means. They say the

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the United States steamer Resaca, with Yellow Fever on Board-Progress of the Western Branch of the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2, 1867.
The United States steamer Resice has arrived her from Panama, with yellow fever on board. She repor sixty-eight cases on the royage up, and sighteen deaths. Most of those who died were buried at sea. The sick-ness is confined to the crew, one hundred and thirty-five in number. Not one case occurred among the officers.

Sixteen cases are reported on board now. Communication with the vessel from the shore is not permitted.

The Pacific mail steamship Montana has also arrived. from Panama, with the passengers who left New York on the lith of July. No cases of fever are reported among her passengers, but she had two deaths from

on the 11th or voluments of the country of the causes.

The registry of voters is preceeding in this city. Nearly twenty thousand have already been registered. The internal revenue receipts of San Francisco for July amount to nearly half a milion of dollara.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is just completing the grading of twenty-five miles of the road east of Summit Mountain, and the iron is now being hauled to lay the track. The Summit tunnel will be flushed in two months and the track be in good order.

Business with Newada is large. The fifth arrival from the North cod fiberies took place to day. The total catch of fish this season is 122,000.

The receipts of wheat continued large; sales at \$1.50.

is coinage of the branch mint for the fiscal year ng June is over \$19,000,000.

REJOICING OVER THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

A salute was fired this morning under the supervision (deneral Russell, by order of the Governor, in honor the Tennesses victors.

WASHINGTON

Washington, August 3, 1867, 11 o'Clock P. M.

The Order Removing General Sh Ready to be Issued-The Reasons for His Removal. It was rumored to-day that the order rem

eral Sheridan had been issued by President Johnson. have it on the best authority that such is not the fact but I have good reason to believe that the order is all ready, and would have been issued some time ago but for some little hitch that has not yet been removed. After all I believe that there is a lack of backbone in

It is rumored now that there is a defection in the Cabinet, and that another member besides Stanton has kicked against the anti-Sheridan policy. However this may be, I believe the President will not yield in his determination to remove "Little Phil." The order will assign as a cause for the step that Sheridan himself is moved in the same way that Sheridan himself removed Governor Wells, of Louisiana. It will direct General Hancock to assume command of the district, and to so administer the laws of Geogress as to conflict as little as may be with the letter and apirit of the constitution. The President believes that, though the recent acts of Congress etethe military commanders with absolute power, still these commanders should use the utmost discretion and accross their powers so as to bear as lightly as possible upon the people, and so as to give satisfaction in their districts. He considers that Sheridan has not thus acted; that he has been unwise, arbitrary without cause, and in many instances des in the exercise of power. Some other person, he the fore considers, equally petriotic and far more efficien and discreet, should be substituted for him as com cock he believes such a man will be found.

The Proposed Assembling of the Military Com

suspended for the present the project of summoning all the military commanders to Washington for a gen eral conference. The idea, however, has not be

No Complaints Against General Pope bama waited upon the President and preferred com-plaints against General Pops. The only knowledge the President has of the matter is the statements of these newspapers. No such committee waited upon the Presi dent, and no recent complaints have been made against Pope.
The Civil and Military Authorities in Wil-

mington, N. C., at Variance-Processes of Chief Justice Chase's Courts Obstructed by

the Military.
Marshal Goodles, of the district of North Carolina, ha eported to the Attorney General that the process of the Chase is obstructed by order of Licutenant Colone Frank, commanding the post of Wilmington. The ground is expressly mentioned in the order to be that n each of the cases obstructed the cause of action adjudicated by Judge Chase accrued between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, General Sickles' Order No. 10 having forbidden judges to enterthe States. Colonel Frank interprets the order differ-ently. Marshal Goodlee has suspended action until he hears from General Sickies or receives instructions from Washington, being anxious to avoid collision, but firmly resolved upon his duty. Chief Justice Chase is in Washington. This matter is regarded as a very grave event, although the impression prevails that the commandant at Wilmington has acted without the commandant at Wilmington has acted without the knowledge of General Sickles, who is confidently expected to disapprove his action. The Marshal's course has been approved at the Attorney General's office, but no steps will be taken until time shall have elapsed for report from the commanding general.

Financial Mantters.

There has been issued from the Treasury Dop

f the Currency Bureau during the week ending to-day \$486,500, in fractional currency. The following are the shipments of fractional currency for the same period:— To the Assistant Treasurer at New York, \$100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, \$100,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, \$100,000, and to the national banks, \$215,519—total, \$515,519. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was \$395,300.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the national banks at this date the following amounts viz :-- For the circulation of national bank notes, \$340,649,500, and for deposits of public moneys \$38,797,950. Total, \$379,447,550.

mounted to \$174.600 and the total amount to date is \$303,503,476. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn out notes, amounting to \$4,547,562, leaving in actual circulation at this date

The returns from internal revenue to-day amount to 11.380,886. Total for the week, \$6,789,304. Total for the Iscal year \$29,052,096.

The following is the amount of available funds in the Treasury of the United States:—Currency, \$61,00,676; gold, \$102,905,174, of which \$19,457,960 is in gold cer-

Personal.

Admiral Tegethoff, C. Tegethoff, E. Gall and E. Henne berg, a deputation from Austria, sent for the purpose of recovering the remains of the Emperor Maximilian arrived in this city. Secretary McCulloch left Washington this aftern

the cutter Northerner, to be absent till Tuesday on a down the river trip.

A. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, left the

city to-day to join the Indian Commission, which as-sembles in St. Louis on the 6th inst. During his absence the duties of the office will be discharged by Charles E. Mix, the chief clerk.

Judge W. T. Otto, Assistant Socretary of the Interior, of the city yesterday on a visit to his home in Indiana

and will return at the end of the month. General J. C. Coz, Chief Clerk of the Interior Depe ment, started for Philadelphia yesterday for a month's leave of absence to recruit his health, which has been

recently somewhat impaired. Muster Out of Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corpe.
Special orders from the War Department have ju

been published announcing the honorable muster out of service, on account of their services/being no longer re-quired, of the following named officers:—Brevet Major B. B. Brown, Teuth regiment Veteran Reserve corps; Captain Charles Banzbaf, Fifth regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to date July 21; Second Lieutenant S. Hersey, Eighteenth regiment Veteran Reserve corps, to

Upon the recommendation of the Comm Freedmen's Affairs, Second Lieutenant Alfred F. Man-ning, Veteran Reserve corps, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and discharged the sertion exists to Lieutenant Manning re-entering the service. Survey of the Cherekee Neutral Lands. The Cherekee Neutral Lands have been surveyed.

and the plats returned to the General Land Office. Con missioners have been appointed to appraise the lands under the seventeenth article of the treaty. The whole of August, 1866, will be sold in a body for cash, if an all. gible offer to purchase shall be made by a responsible party. It is understood that proposals for such purchase will be received by the Secretary of the Interior till the first day of October, 1867. If not sold in a body they will be advertised for sealed bids for separate tracts immediately upon the return of the appraisement. Decisions of the Internal Revenue Commis

The following decisions of the Commissioner of Isternal Revenue have recently been rendered:-Marriage is a valuable consideration of the law, and conveyance of resity made upon such consideration is to be regarded as made upon a valuable and adequate one, and confers upon the granter no succession within the meaning of the internal Revenue act.

The amount received for advertisements inserted in a newspaper is not to be included in determining the inability of the publisher of the paper to a special tax as a manufacture.

manufacturer.

The carding of wool into rolls for hand spinning is not manufacturing, and no special tax is imposed upon a person for doing it.

It is enacted in section seventy-one of the Internal Revenue act, that no person, firm, company or corporation shall be engaged in prosecuting or carrying on any trade, business or profession thereinafter mentioned and consion as to the direct trade, business or profession thereinafter mentioned and described, and the interest was eager and even on mentioned and the interest was eager and even on the person for doing it.

Saleide of a Government Clork. ody of Captain Ruth, Chief Clork of the Pic

on of the interior Department, was discovered a sating in the Potomac river. An inquest was hel rerdict was rendered that "He came to his dea olde from drowning while inhering under it

CLAIMS AGAIRST GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Hotiemat Inte British to resident to British to resident to the continue growing out of the ports during the line was a British to resident to British to resident to the second to the

SUMMER AMONG THE THEATRES.

agers and theatres. It has an intensely d

show or hall on some poor wight's benefit night, and about this time it should, to be consistent, convert the theatre into Turkish baths. But this summer has turned lice of the North Pole has cooled the summer of the metropoits, or Manhattan Island has become the most hie watering place. It is certain that a larger pro portion of the regular theatre goers is to be seen around their accustomed haunts than during the dog-days of any other year. A summer house before the footlights is usual undesirable affairs are to be seen at the leading theatre Consequently the managers are radiant with amiles and verdant with United States promissory notes, and they place before their patrons bills of fare of unexceptionable character. Take, for instance, the little humming bird which Mr. Moss has caged at Wallack's, and which nightly flits before a crowd of admirers. How to crit cise, how to describe, how even to name this little Western waif we are at a loss. Mrs. Grundy may frown but Lotta disarms her with a song, a dance, a banjo so or a merry twinkle of the eye, and enlists all her beare on her side. Her artiess, graceful manner on the stage and her talent, withat, make Miss Lotts the favorite shis. The Worrelt sisters are resting on their laurels for Daughter. This is a misnomer, for she is Miss Braddon's daughter, and is intimately related to two Americas dramatists. The new drama of this name is drawing admirably, as the effective scenes, strong cast and face and enjoy his irresistible drollery and hus forgetting the little speech before the curts Powhatan, Columbus, Captain Cuttle or any oth numerous aliases, he is always welcome and we are giad that he is now drawing good houses. The fountain in the orobostra seats of the Olym-pic is quite an agreeable feature this summer. The dog-days have dealt lightly with the benches and boxes at Nitto's, and the Black Creek is fast approaching its anniversary celebration. The serverer said retains his hump and raises —, the ghosts continue to officiate at the incantation come, the sumerous dansenses still pirouette and "execute their pas" (this is not be taken in a parricidal sense), the illuminated ballroom and transformation scene glitter, and several new sole dancers have been added to the ballet. The Broadway theatre will reopen to-merrow night for the regular season, with those long established favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, in the last London sensation, the celebrated comedy of Casio. A very strong company will support those artists. Banvard's Museum indulges in the Honeymoon, A Kies in um indulges in the Honoymoon, A Kies in the Dark, a live marician and trained birds under Mr. Freligh's management. Mr. Stuars Robse will be the main feature of this week's programme Kelly & Leon's minstrels have entered upon what per "with all the modern improvements," is nightly crowded. Leon, in the opera of Emant, is a prima donna of astonishing powers. Tony Paster has also renovated his popular powers. ovated his popular establishment on the east side, and new local dramas are being brought out weekly, in conjunction with ballet and reminiscences of the fistic arena. Griffin & Christy have already met with flattering encouragement, at their new opera house on B way, and their company can scarcely be excelled in the burnt cork line. Butler's American theatre presents an immense variety bill of attractions, and the new fairy pantomime will undoubtedly gain numerous patrona Hooley's Opera House, in Brooklyn, gives a new historical panorama of the Progress of a Nation, and Mrs. Con-way will reopen the Park theatre at the end of the month way will reopen the Park theatre at the end of the mosts with a large company. Ben Cotton and Sam Sharpley's Misstrels propose to opes the Pitth Avance Opera Boase to-morrow night. The French theatre is closed for the present. Although old Sol has occasionally flared up this season, yet these different houses have been doing anything but indifferent business. Some of them, to compare the receipts of last winter with their present ones, may say that the "winter of their discontent has been made glorious summer," as far as the box office a AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 3, 1867,

The republicans are holding mass meetings through-out the State under the direction of the Republican Ex-ceutive Committee. A large and enthusiastic meeting and barbecue was held at Prattrille to-day. The colored military, armed and equipped, and the colored Loyal League from this place, marched in procession with banners, music, &c., to Prattville Speeches were made by Judge W. H. Smith, Meers. Doster, Keffer, Feider and others, in which the blacks were enlightened re-garding their new political rights. Registration returns received to date show the whites to have 46,700 and the blacks 65,700. Total, 112,400.

LABOR QUESTION.

Meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Protec-tive Union.

The first quarterly meeting of "The New York Jour-neymen Bakers' Protective Benevolent Union" was held last evening at Putnam Hall, corner of Third ave-nue and Twelfth street, the President, Isaac Hunter, the the chair. Since its organization in April last four he the chair. Since its organization in April last four hundred and ten persons have joined the association, the purpose of which is the same with that of trades unions in general, viz:—To diminish the daily amount of labor required and to increase the wages of members. The propriety of the organization is apparent when it is known that the labor performed by the journeymen barren of New York will average sixteen hours per day, while the wages received will average but \$11 per wash.

while the wages received will average but \$11 per week.

The meetings of the Union for the transaction of general business are held formightly. An initiation fee of \$1 is required, and during the first aix months there is made a monthly assessment of the same amount. The treasurer's report on last evening made the following exhibit:—Receipts, \$772 65; expenditures, \$172 65.

A motion was adopted to defray the expenses of a delegate to the National Convention of Trades Uzlona, to be held at Chicago on the 19th of August, upon which a lively discussion sprang up, several of the members condemning the Convention as a political inverses. A resolution was adopted to advertise Putnam Hall in the Hisration and one other paper as a place of application for bekers, whether proprietors in wast of workmen or journeymen in want of employment. A resolution was also adopted that two daily papers. In Hanalin and one other—be kept on file at the hall for the benefit of file members. The meeting was largely attended, and the interest manifested by those present was eager and even enthusiastic. The vin with which they sprang to their feet during discussions and the promptness with which they came forward, and pad their dues augur well for the society. After one decusion as to the directic, by their efforts for the present and some sensible feetharks from members upon be subject of strikes, the meaning allocation for strikes, the meaning allocation for the present and some sensible feetharks from members upon be